life and limit is concerned, and the sooner stringent laws are adopted in this particular the better.

The HERALD some time ago was the first to call the "tention of the Israelites of this city and of the country to their great need of English speaking rabbies and preachers. The Jewish press took some notice of our article at the time and commented upon it—some favorably and some otherwise. The editors and their patrons thought they were pretty well off because three of their largest and finest synagogues and most wealthy and flourishing congregations in this city were supplied with nglish preaching. They rested there, and hough more than a year has elapsed nothing has been done and no effort has been made to supply this want any further. But the leaven been working ever since, and now, when an emergency has arrived, the Jewish press es our cry of need, and the Messenger for last week has a couple of doleful articles on the subject. The two leading synagogues of the city, and indeed of the country, are liable to be, and one is certain to be, deprived of English preaching after the end of this year. The Rev. Dr. Gutheim has resigned his position as English preacher in the Temple Emanuel, Pifth avenue, and has re-engaged with the songregation whom he served in New Orleans before he came to New York. The Temple congregation have been advertising for a successor for a couple of months past; but, as yet, have not found one. And now the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, in Thirty-fourth street, second only to the Temple in size, numbers and influence, are looking for a preache to succeed the eloquent Dr. Vidaver. And where are those congregations to look for the goen they need? Not to America, for they are not here. The Jewish Messenger utters the sad lamentation that "there is not a single Jewish pulpit in America occupied by a minister in-structed on our soil." And should Dr. Vidaver leave the city there would then be but one English speaking rabbi left among us-namely, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of Forty-fourth street syna-

Nor can the congregations look to England for the supply which they so greatly need, since the Messenger, which ought to be good authority, asserts that "there is no seminary in Europe which can furnish ministers capable of supplying the American Jewish pulpit." And yet the Israelites of this country have known, or they might have known these many years, that just such a time as the present would come upon them, but they made comparatively no provision against it. A few years ago, it is true, they established the Maimo-nides College in Philadelphia; but it has never received any support worthy of the cause or of American Hebrew wealth, and to-day it is reported in a languishing condition, with just three students in it. And the extremity becomes more alarming when we consider that this is the only Jewish rabbinical college in

the country. Looking away from our own metropolis, which can command at best but three English speaking rabbies, how many do we find elsewhere in the United States? In Cincinnati there are Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, radical reformers; in Philadelphia there is Rev. Mr. Jacobs, and in New Orleans his brother, Cansdians, and consequently speaking English fluently enough; and in Evansville, Ind., Rev. George Brown, who has given up the profes of law and medicine and taken to the pulpit. These, so far as we can ascertain, are all the English speaking rabbies in the United States. But what are they among so many? The difficulty hitherto has been in supposing that American Jews would remain forever content to study Hebrew and German for the sake of worshipping God in those languages. It was a great mistake, and its fruits are but just aphave educated one hundred ministers in English than one hundred thousand people in German and Hebrew. Israelites born on American soil cannot be expected to have as much sympathy as their fathers with those languages, nor with European nationalities and ideas; and to maintain Judaism in America something more than a mere recitation of prayers in Hebrew and German is necessary. The people now are much more intelligent than they were a century or half a century ago, and any religious system that keeps not up with the progressive spirit of the age must expect to meet just such crises as this in which the Jewish Church in America now finds itself. The rising generations demand a form of reli-gion which their hearts can appreciate and hold fast to, though they ask for no change in the true spirit of religion at all; and it is the attempt to confine them within the iron bands of the systems of bygone ages that has produced that result which the Hebrew press so generally and so frequently lament—namely, that the young Israelites do not manifest that love for the synagogue which their fathers and forefathers showed. Rightly understood this very religious indisposition is a sign of progress which calls loudly and earnestly on the Jewish Church to furnish such spiritual food as young American souls can digest. Give them religious as well as secular instruction in their vernacular, and there will not be much cause to complain of empty pews and neglected synagogues. We make no such mistakes anywhere as in religion, and nowhere so frequently as there; and yet there is nothing so important for a people or a nation as religious instruction brought within their comprehension, and designed in its precepts and practice to ennoble and elevate them.

The synagogues of this city that have the largest and best congregations at all times are those that have English presching. In the matter of architecture the Jews are leading all other religionists here, but in ritual, and in religious instruction in English they have not kept equal pace with others. It would be a great loss to New York if Drs. Gutheim and Vidaver should both leave us. Their ministrations, as we have shown, cannot be easily supplied, and their services should be correspond-

But why do not those rabbies who have sons, and who feel and express the great need of which we write, train up some of those sons for the ministry? Drs. Wise and Lilienthal and Mr. Isaacs have sons, but not one of them have taken to the fathers' profession. There is not money enough in it to compensate for the amount of study and labor required, and hence they take to law and medicine and jour-

country is very lax as far as safety of pres, has a son now in Europe studying for the ministry a young man born in America and to whom English is his native tongue. He may, perhaps, step into Dr. Gutheim's place by and by, and ultimately, perhaps, into that of his father's. Seeing that Jewish rabbies themselves do not advance the ministry of their own faith in this regard it can hardly be blameworthy in others to follow their example. Let them ponder over these things and seek a remedy in the future if they desire or hope to preserve Judaism intact in

> GONE TO EUROPE. -The exodus to Europe of our summer birds of passage still continue. The steamers which left this port on Saturds outward bound had each a full passenger list, and for weeks to come they will be full. Our summer watering places feel these losses from this drainage to Europe as they never felt them before; and this mischief will continue from year to year henceforward until we shall have provided summer attractions which in the important essentials of reasonable charges, substantial comforts and inviting novelties will draw a strong counter summer tide of travel from Europe this way. And by a combination of the hotel keepers at our sea side and inland summer resorts with railway and steamboat lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. summer excursions on a reasonable scale of charges might be arranged which would not only draw hundreds of visitors from Europe, but which would keep on this side the water thousands of our own people. Something of this sort, too, must be arranged for the next summer's campaign, or many of our mam-moth summer hotels will be failures.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Father Bjerring, priest of the Orthodox Rus sian Church, returned yesterday from St. Peters

General J. F. Farnsworth, Congressman for the State of Illinois, who has been stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel for the past few days, left on Satur-

Ex-Governor William Bross, of Chicago, is stop ping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General James M. Scovel left the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday for his residence at Camden

> Americans Abroad (From the American Register, July 6.1

Mr. Knædler and family, of New York, have left General J. B. Craig, of New York, passed through Paris this week en route for Geneva.

Ex-Congressman L. M. Kennett, of St. Louis, in tends to return to America this summer or fall.
Charles Lanier, of the New York banking house
of Winslow, Lanier & Co., has arrived in Paris.
Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins have returned from New
York to their residence in the Avenue Friedland,
Paris.

Paris.

Colonel H. W. Goodrich, of Nashan, N. H., left
Paris last week with his family and is now in eneva. Mr. Pembroke Fetridge is staying at the Grand lotel des Ambassadeurs, Vichy, with his daughters. Lieutenant Frederick Grant and General Wilson Ill leave for the United States by the Oceanic on the 11th inst.

Colonel C. W. Tozer, of San Francisco, arrived in Paris this week, and is stopping at the Grand

Hotel.

Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michgan, has just taken up his residence for the summer at his handsome villa

his residence for the summer at its management of the partial spa.

Mr. Henry Ruggles, our Consul at Barcelona, has arrived in Paris, on his way to America, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

General and Mrs. Hall have arrived in Paris, and are staying at the Hotel des Deux Mondes.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan is at present in Paris with her family. She is staying at the Hotel Bristol.

Mr. Alexander Jourdan, United States Consul at Seville, has arrived in Paris, and is staying at the Hotel de la Piace du Palais Royal.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1872.

mission.

The American and Mexican mixed commis has done but little business since Sefior Palacios took the place of General Cushing as representative of the Mexican government.

The American and Spanish mixed commissio makes but slow progress, owing to the difficulty and long time required in obtaining proofs in sup

A private letter from General Sherman says will return to the United States in September.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Washington for Gro

ton this week. THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22—1 A. M. Symopsis for the Past Trensty-four Hours. he area of low barometer, which

on Saturday night over Illinois and Iowa, is now apparently central over New York. Light rain and cloud now prevail from Vir-ginia to New England and the lower lakes. Partly cloudy and clearing weather prevail north and west of Ohio. The temperature has risen slightly in the Middle States. Local

risen slightly in the Middle States. Local rains have been reported from several stations in the Southern and Gulf States. Midnight telegraphic reports have not as yet been received from the Atlantic coast and Lower Lakes.

Probabilities.

Cloudy and rainy weather probably continue on Monday from Eastern Virginia to New England, clearing away by Monday afternoon south of New York; increasing temperature and southwest winds prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; northweaterly winds, with partly cloudy and pleasant weather, prevail north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four nours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:

| 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871

ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT CLYTIE.

PORTLAND, Mc., July 21, 1872.

The yacht Clytic, Captain Douglass, of Swamp-scott, with a party of gentlemen from Chicago, Boston and Lynn, arrived here to-day—all well.

THE GARDE BEPUBLICAINE.

Onicago, Ill., July 21, 1872.

The Prench band left for Cincinnati at eleven P.
M., after giving a farewell sacred concert in the
West and South divisions of the city, both of which were attended by immense crowds. The band will give two concerts in Cincinnati, and from thence will go direct to New York, whence they will sail on the 27th inst. for France.

ANNUAL EXPOSITION OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21, 1872. The fifth annual exposition of the woolen manufacturers of the West and South has been post-poned till next year, leading manufacturers in different parts of the country having expressed a desire to that effect.

FIRE AT CORNING, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 21, 1872. A fire occurred at Corning yesterday morning, about three o'clock. A planing mill, with about two thousand dollars' worth of luncher, a dwelling house and some sheds, owned by Walker & La-throp, were destroyed. The loss in \$14,500; in-sured for \$5,500, in the Roysi, Hartford, Phoenix, of Hartford, Ætna and National companies.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

English Opinion of the Geneva Estim Direct Damages Bill.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, July 21, 1872 The Observer newspaper publishes in its is day a communication from a special corresp in Geneva in which the reporter writes as foil iberal, England and the United States will be riends; if it is trival, a dangerous state of ill feeling in America will be result."

Numerous Arrests of the Assassin Conspirators Against Amadeus.

The King in Imminent Danger at the Moment-Dangerous Demonstrations Denounced.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 21, 1872. Three of the men who were actively engaged in the assassination attempt against the lives of the King and Queen of the Spaniards have been ar-rested, and twenty-seven of their alleged accomplices taken into custody also.

DRADLY WORK.

The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the royal carriage received seven pistol shots.

DANGEROUS DEMONSTRATIONS AND DANGER TO THE DEMAGOGUES.

The Minister Admiral, Topete, has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations.

ITALY.

Congratulations to the Crowns in the Holy City and Madrid.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

There are great rejoicings in the Italian cities at the escape of the King and Queen of Spain from

Rome is covered with flags, and manifestations o sympathy and joy were made yesterday in front of

FRANCE.

The New Treasury Loan Issued-Jood News from a Scene of Alarm.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, July 21, 1872.

RAILROAD ALARM WITHOUT DEATH.

The latest report from Belfort states that the ac ident which occurred on the Paris and Mulhause Railway, near that place, last Saturday, by a train running off the track, was unattended with fatal njury to any one, passengers or omcials.

SWITZERLAND.

Murder and Robbery of an English Newspaper Correspondent.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. GENEVA, July 21, 1872.

paper, was robbed of 700f. and murdered yesterday.
Most of the money has been recovered, but the

OPERA IN FRANCE.

Exciting Street Scene in Marseilles with a Performance Not In the Programme.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 21, 1872. A performance of the new opera, "Ragabas," at Marseilles, caused a tremendous uproar in the theatre. The police finally cleared the pit and gal-

An excited crowd co dispersed by the cavairy. dispersed by the cavalry.

About fifty persons were arrested, among them two editors.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., July 21, 1872.

A large and brilliant meteor, similar to that which passed over San Francisco last month, descended near Winnemucca, Nevada, last evening. It was in sight for several seconds, and after it had disappeared a loud report was heard, and a shock was felt which was mistaken for that of an earthquake by the inhabitants, who rushed from their houses.

John Malott, a farmer, was shot dead near Tehanns, on the 18th inst., by a sheep rancher named Lee, whose sheep Malott was driving out of his grain.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.

Boston, July 21, 1872.

Miss Emma Page, aged thirty-three years, employed in Gray's collar factory, South Boston, was probably fatally burned Saturday noon by her clothes catching are from the furnace.

PROBABLE MURRDER.

About half-past nine o'clock last night Nicholas Rivington street, in the left side, causing a wound that will probably prove fatal. It that Smith and a triend of his, name that Smith and a iriend of his, named Kelly, were passing along Rivington street and Smith, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor became a little noisy. Kelly endeavored to quiet him too or three times, but his efforts were fruitless and Smith continued to enjoy himself. When the men got to the corner of Lewis and Rivington streets they stopped in front of White's liquor saloon, and Smith began to dance. This so annoyed White that he went out on the sidewalk and ordered them away. Smith refused to go, and went on dancing. White then went back into the saloon for a moment, but refused to the sidewalk and again ordered both men off. Upon a second refusal from them White struck Smith a powerful blow on the face, and when he attempted to strike back White pulled out a pistol and shot him in the side. The wounded man was taken up by the police, carried to the Eleventh precinct station house, and afterwards sent to Bellevue Hospital. White, who is considered a dangerous character by the police, was locked up.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN, an advocate of the female "the free love principle, which it is the aim of cer-tain men and women to engraft upon the woman's movement," under the title of "Get Thee Behind

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES have sand tioned as amendment to the tariff bill, repealing the duty on foreign books printed twenty years be-fore their importation. Amendments exempting scientific books and books in foreign languages

Days" is to be published at Boston in the course of the present month. It will contain origins sketches of Messra. Emerson, Thoreau, Wendell Phillips and other eminent persons connected with

has been formed in the States, for the publication of works on "Jewish life, history, and literature." CAISE PENDANT 25 ANS, 1840-1866," by Herr Otto Lo-rens, has been completed, and is published in Paris

THE LONDON STAGE.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA BY THE THAMES

The Eureka of Burlesque and the Mania of Imitation.

mime and the Peerage—How the Prince and Princess of Wales Patronies the Stage-The Opera in Full Bloom-A Royal Concert and a Combination of Talent-Pauline Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg as Favorites-Cherubini Voted a Bore by the Haut Monde-How Stars Fade at Covent Garden and Drury Lane.

The hot weather is emptying the theatres and driving the audiences to "fresh fields and pastures Zoological Gardens, Oremorne, North Woolwich, Greenwich Park and Hempstead Heath. There are signs unmistakable that the season is drawing to an end. The Haymarket Theatre will close this day week, with the benefit of Mr. Buckstone; the Holborn announces its last week, and several other houses will also soon shut their doors, and the actors will be off to the seaside, or "away, away In a new extravaganza, entitled "Leatherlungs," which has been produced, with fair success, at the Adelphi, the author, Mr. O. S. Cheltnam, who is also editor of the Belgravia magazine, has made a laudable attempt
TO REDERM BURLESQUE PROM THE REPROACH OF

and inanity, to which it has been too long obnoxious. He has given us a buriesque with a moral, which is a dramatic curiosity without a parallel. The purpose of the piece is to ridicule the blatant demagogues who hold forth at a public house known by the classic appellation of "The Hole-in-the-Wall," and there can be little doubt that in "Leatherlungs" the dramatist desires to satirize a certain cobbler of patriotic proclivities, the precise nature of whose politics may be in-ferred from his famous, but not very grammatical our minds that the Prince of Wales shall never ascend the throne of England." In the buriesque Mr. B. Wright presents a laughable picture of this redoubtable personage, who, like Bottom, is decked out in the head and ears of an ass, and who, having attained to supreme sway in an imaginary realm, whose inhabitants he had stirred up to re voit against their rightful monarch, proves in his turn to be so intolerable a tyrant that he is eventually dethroned and has to fly for his life. Mrs looks so genial and jolly that there is the less excuse for the disloyalty of her subjects. There is a great deal of singing and dancing, Minerva going hand in hand with Terpsichore throughout the play, and the object of the burlesque is manifestly to make the spectators both merry and wise.

FOLLOWING SUIT.

It has been observed of English ladies that they are fond of appearing in uniform. Smith looks well in a "tonora," therefore Miss Jones and the Misses Robinson, who live garb, regardless of all diversities of form, feature and complexion. They follow "suit" in all senses of the word, and so it goes on till the entire sex breaks out in tonora, as if it were some inevitable epidemio. The same sort of thing is continually happening in the theatrical world. Mr. W. S. Gilbert writes a charming little play on the subject of the old mythological legend about the Athenian sculptor, who, having carved in marble the image of a beautiful girl, prayed to the gods to endow it with life, which they did, to his no small amazement, and, as it proved, discomfort also. All London flocks to see "Pygmalion and Galatea" at the Haymarket. Observing this, the managers set about producing observing this, the managers set about producing new versions of the same story, till "Pygmallons and Galateas" erop up in all directions, becoming as plentiful as blackberries and about as valuable. Now that the stone "gal" mania has subsided the "Money" madness has set in with equal virulence. The revival of Lord Lytton's play of "Money" hav ing proved a great hit at the Prince of Wales don are engaged in the representation, it follows as a matter of course that the piece must be revived surdity stop here. Not only is "Money" reproduced at various theatres, but other dramas on the same seductive subject are now of common recurrence. Thus at one playhouse we have a play "Money and Misery"—a charming combination in the eyes of poor people—and the other night they brought out at the Royalty a so-called "comedy," whose name is comprised in three letters of mone-tary significance, "£ s. d." This silly production s from the pen of a comic journalist who formerly A TRUCULENT PERIODICAL,

now happily defunct, called the *Tomahauck*, but who, discarding his rightful patronymic for the nonce, now chooses to be known by the *nom de plume* of "Bertle Vyse." The story "£. s. d." is superlatively foolish. Two lovers are parted by cruel destiny, in the shape of the lady's father, who, however, gives the disappointed swain to un-derstand that if at the end of a year from that derstand that if at the end of a year from that time he shall have acquired a competent fortune he shall be at liberty to renew his suit. The gentieman accedes to these terms, and how think you does he proceed to create wealth and achieve a prominent position m a twelvemonth? Does he go on the Stock Exchange? or engage in commercial affairs? or "strike oil." or invent a new religion?—all capital expedients whereby to get rich in a hurry. Not a bit of it. He is by profession a surgeon. So he volunteers for "ambulance" service in the Franco-Prussian war. His pay must be "mil," or at best not much more than midshipman's allowance, which is proverbially three halfpence a year, paid quarterly; yet he comes back a prosperous gentleman, and, in right of his affluence, boldly lays claim to the hand of his sweetheart. Unmindful of her plighted troth, that young person is, like the Lady of Lyons, on the point of marriage with a rich scoundrel. True, she abhors him, but though it is, in cockney phrase, "ard to give the 'and where the 'eart can never be," she has consented to marry him, in order that she may thereby save her father from ruin. The lady is in 'bridal array and the wedding bells are ringing, when in walks a woman in black, looking

As CROSS AS A BAG OF CATS, and she forbids the banns. Why? Because (if you must know) she is the wife of the rich scoundrel aforesaid, who, oblivious or disdainful of her existence, is on the point of committing bigamy. This interruption leaves the field open for the surgeon, and, as one of the ortics observes, "terminates the trials of all parties, the audience not excepted." One of the most prominent of the characters is a scamp who had once moved in good society, but who, taking to evil practices, is "posted at Tattersalls' and Ricked out of two clubs." This blackieg is perpetually recalling the days when he was "an officer and a gentleman," and eventually he is restored to both positions, not through any process of moral regeneration, but by a lucky commercial speculation. Such time he shall have acquired a competent fortune he shall be at liberty to renew his suit. The gentle-

At the Gaiety Theatre, in Dublin, last Saturday, he Manager, Mr. H. Williams, presented a favorite at of his with a

tiality for the "files." This feline ceremonial is a good satire upon the testimonial mania.

MISCELLANBOUS MENTION.

Mr. W. G. Wills' new play of "Medea in Corinth," founded upon Legouve's famous drama, but also presenting many features of novelty, will be brought out at the Lyceum on Monday night, with Miss Bateman in the principal character.

"The play of "Narcisse," with Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann in the principal parts, will be produced to night at the Queen's Thestre.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan will take their farewell benefit and make their last appearance upon the English stage at Drury Lane this afternoon. The occasion has created quite a sensation in the beau monda. The Prince and Princess of Wales have promised to attend, and, lest the attractions of thyde Park should clash with the interests of the Denificolaises, the members of the Four-in-Hand Club have considerately postponed their hour of rendezvous till six o'clock P. M. The performances at Drury Lane will consist of "The First Night" and "Still Waters Run Deep," two pieces with which the names of Mr. and Mrs. Wigan have been long and intimately associated.

Mr. Sothern has come back to London, whither he has returned from America, for the express purpose of playing Lord Dundreary at an approaching performance in Drury Lane for the benefit of the lloyal Theatrical Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews have arrived in town after their tour round the world. Mr. Mathews will not play in London till October next. It is understood that Mrs. Mathews has retired altogether from the profession.

A wiss Pargalatrion.

thews will not play in London till Getober next. It is understood that Mrs. Mathews has retired altogether from the profession.

A WHE PLECAUTION.

Lord Buckhurst has presented to the House of Lords a bfil which will prevent the employment of boys or girls under sixteen years of age in any acrobatic or gymnastic performance "practised or given by way of trade, and for the purpose of gain, whereby the life, limb or health of the person so engaged may be endangered or mjuriously affected." The penalty for the employment of such persons is not to exceed 25, and persons who lend or let any public place for such employment are liable to a similar penalty. The burden as to proof of age is to lie upon the person charged. The bill was read a second time on Thursday. This saintary measure has caused no little excitement among the acrobatic tribe, who are getting up petitions for its rejection.

of age is to lie upon the person charged. The bill was read a second time on Thursday. This saintary measure has caused no little excitement among the acrobatic tribe, who are getting up petitions for its rejection.

The Royalty Theatre will be opened in September under the management of Mr. W. H. Swanborough, for whom a new comedy, a new burlesque and a new farce have been written respectively by Mr. F. Hay, Mr. Conway Edwards and Mr. F. Hughes.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A PATRON OF THE STAGE.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A PATRON OF THE STAGE.

The Prince of Wales, since his recovery, spears most anxious to show his deep sense of the universal sympathy experienced by the whole nation for himself during his long and tedious lilness. Having returned from his continental trip, recommended by his physicians, for reasons unnecessary to explain, he is to be seen, accompanied by his charming Princess, here, there and everywhere. Only the other day he went to Yarmouth, in Norfolk, to open a new grammar school, and was receives with extraordinary enthusiasm and every sign of festivity by the inhabitants, headed of course by the Irrepressible Mayor and Corporation. You are aware that the royal estate at Sandringham, where the Prince lay so long in peril of death at his residence, is also in Norfolk, and that on that account he considers himself, as he said in replying to the toast for his health, "a Norfolk man." Shortly after his visit to Yarmouth the Prince, "by the Queen's desire," held a third grand "state concert." In Buckingham Palace, to which all the world of rank and fashion was invited, and at which the programme consisted almost entirely of operatic music, sung by artists connect. I with the two Italian opera companies. You would, perhaps, like to know of what sort of material those State concerts are ordinarily made up. Here, then, is the programme of the third:—Overture (Der Freischutz), Weber: due, with chorus, "I Walte

finestra" (Don Giovanni), Mr. Santiey, Mozart; finale, "Fideilo," Meedames Christine Nilsson and Clara Louise Kellogg, Signori Gardoni, Capoul, Faure and Bagagiolo and chorus, Beethoven; "God Save the Queen." Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins.

THE TOILET OF THE PRINCESS.

The American ladies, would, perhaps, like to know how Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was dressed on the occasion. I cite the authority of the Morning Post, the fishionable journal of London pur excellence—the mirror in which the Deau monde daily contemplates itself, during what is termed "the season." Thus does the Morning Post describe the costume which Hor Royal Highness the Princess adorned (for it must be admitted that she adorns, rather than is adorned by, any dress she condescends to wear):—"Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of dark blue satin, with flounces of fine white Brussels lace, the train of the dress being of drab poult de sole trimmed with white Brussels lace and bouquets of roses, and lined with crimson silk, with embroidered border of moss rosebuds and foliage. Headdress—a tiara of diamonds, Indian ornaments of emeralds, diamonds and pearis. Orders—Victoris and Albert, Catherine of Russia and the Danish Order." But to pass from the representatives of royalty

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF ART

The coetume worn by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, made expressly by the celebrated Monsieur Worth, of Paris, excited general admiration. It was as much praised for its disdain of meretricious cornament ("simplex munditiis," as Horace says about

made expressly by the celebrated Monsieur Worth, of Paris, excited general admiration. It was as much praised for its disdain of meretricious ornament ("simplex munditiis," as Horace says about the tollet of his mistress) as for its exquisitely unaffected taste. How Christine Nilsson knows to adorn her person you have been taught these two years past. Enough that she was, as you may imagine, in her best. Paulins Lucca,

THE IPOL OF THE PRESENT SEASON
at Covent Garden opera, was dressed in pure white, with little embroidery and few ornaments, looking for all the world like a vestal virgin, her prepossessing loveliness being all the more conspicuous on account of the very slight pains she had taken to show it off. But the fact is, in the case of Madame Lucca, that however "rich and rare," to use the language of Tom Moore, "the genss" she may wear (and of "genns" she is an owner in abundance, the gifts of crowned personages, imperial ministers, &c.), her simple personages of the court concert, to which I had the honor of an invitation. Indeed court concerts are not fit subjects for criticism. The guests of royalty pay but little attention to the performance unless it happens that some exceptional public favorite may be singing. But I must tell you that after the concert the Prince and Princess of Wales heartily thanked Mass Kellogg for her admirable singing, and that the Princess of formal public favorite may be singing. But I must tell you that after the concert the Prince and Princesses (a princess so charming that if the thing could be possible in a country where everybody is everybody else's equal, one might wish there could be such a thing as a "princess" in the United States of America, it cannot be said, "sic brainst," &c., because this was not the first time by many, of such an honor being conferred upon one of th

upon one of the most popular and most admired of all the German dramatic singers, Jenny Lind and Sophie Crevelli not excepted, who ever visited England.

THE OPERA IN FULL BLOOM.

I should tell you that just at this particular period the opera is the engrossing topic of all the London fashionable and everywhere else is "the London fashionable and everywhere else is "the opera," "the opera," "the opera," and this even while the general opinion prevals that, as a permanent institution, Italian opera is more or less tottering in London, and that the only place where it has a chance of being revived in all its pristine splendor—whether as the "LADIES" AND GENTLEMEN'S CLUE," or as a genuine exposition of art—is in the "Empire City" of New York.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visit the opera frequently, and siready have been four times to hear Mme. Pauline Lucca, and once to see "Gelmins," the new "lyrk drama," composed expressly for Mr. Gye by Prince Ponlatowski, who claims to be the legitimate king of poor divided Poland. The unhappy fallure of this, despite the very zealous efforts of Madame Adeline Patti (who forced the work upon Gye, as, two years since, she forced upon him Campana's, if possible, interior "Emeranda"), has aiready been communicated to you. There is not another word to say about "Gelmins," which, after being given twice, was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, a fate of which it was signally worthy.

Since "Gelmina" we have had Cherubini's "Denx Journées" at Her Majesty's opera. Drury Lane. This work has been loudly called for by the critics and genuine lovers of classical music for the last half century. A masterplece it is, beyond dispute—a great masterpiece, indeed; and yet you may smile when I tell you that but for certain reasons we should not even mow have been accorded the privilege of hearing and Judging it in this country, "Les Deux Journées," announced in the prospectus (not for the first time by many in our Italian opera preliminary announcements), was intentionally laid aside, t

to accompanied recitative with extraordinary ability) were concerned, left nothing to desire, and the principale, although it cannot be dealed that the principale, although it cannot be dealed that Mile. Tietjens is somewhat too old to pass for an ideal Constance, were also excellent. With the "swells" of the stalls, the private boxes, and the "swells" of the stalls, the private boxes, and the clobbles, Cherobini's magnifocon music did not seem to take. It was, more or less, voted 's bore." The cast of the dramata persona, besides Miles Titleas, whose voice, whatever may be thought of her performance otherwise, is sadly in want of repose, was divided among Marie Boxe Ofsrceli, 19). Signor Vizzani (a handsome and interest, 102 Armand), Signor Rinsidini (Antonio), Mile. Buse the ster (Angeline), and Signor Agnesi (Michael, Armong those who attonded the first (and up to this time only) performance of "Les Deux Journées" was Jenny Lind and husband, Parepa-Rosa and husband, Christine Nilsson, Cista Louise Aclong Adeline Patti and others too numerous to mention.

Madame Parepa-Rosa has appeared at Covenie Garden,

With GREAT AND WELL-MERTIPE SHORMS

den,
with Great and well-merited success,
bonns Anna, in "Don Glovanni," and a fow
ice is aunounced to play Norma. Ma
castraordinary triumph as Agatha, in with great and well-merted brooms, as Donns Anna, in "Don Glovaini," and a few depthence is announced to play Norma. Madame Lucca's extraordinary triumph as Agatha, in "Dog Freischutz," has led to frequent repetitions of that splendid but of late years too much neglected opera. Mile. Marie Marimor's attraction at Drury Lane has collapsed, and she has ceased to draw large audiences. (**Tempora mutantur.**) Mile. Mileson—mirable dictu!—no longer exercises the spell she exercised of yore; and I fear that Mapicaon has good cause to repens the engagement with the "Swedish Mightingale" (No. 2) at £200 sterling a night, for twolve representations. Already eight have been given, and since the first (when Mile. Nilsson surprised all amateurs here by her wholly new and overdemonstrative impersonation of violetts, in the "Travinta") there has not been one really great house on the nights of her performances. At Covent Garden the once much-vaunted Sessi of the "golden locks" is now "nowhere." Adelina Patti, however, holds her own; but Pauline Lucca, as Valentine, Zerlina ("Fra Diavolo"), Leonora ("Il Favorita"), Cherubini, Famina, Selika ("L'Africaine"), Agatha, &c., &c.—Selika and Agatha, perhaps above all—has, up to this time, obrained the honors of Covent Garden season. About Miss Kellogg's remarkable success at Drury Lane, in "Rigoletto;" about the progress of Mr. Gye's new prima donna, Emma Lajeunesse (Albani), and much eise connected with operatic affairs, I shall have something to say in my next communication.

CATACAZY ENCORE

The Late Russian Minister's Brochure Reviewed by One Whom He Attacked.

Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro Answers the Muscovite "Dead Cock."

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

It was not my intention at first to have noticed the silly brochurs by means of which the Greek adeeks to bolster up a reputation which his own base actions have irretrievably ruined and desso high a character as the NEW YORK HERALD would seem, in the estimation of my friends here, order that the flights and fancy of this pyrotechnic diplomat may be more fully understood and appre-ciated. May I, therefore, crave the indulgence of a little space in your valuable columns ?
Although what professes to be "Catacazy's de-

fence" is but a miserable refractamento of the atrocions falsehoods and inventions with which the wont to enliven the monotony of diplomatic life while in Washington—discharging, cataputa like, all sorts of pestiferous missiles at the heads of those who were in any way instrumental in detecting and exposing his nefarious intrigues—there bristle up, nevertheless, some points of originality, which, as they relate personally to myself, it behooves me to notice. These points of originality consist of five distinct, deliberate, such when he printed them, and which, many others of his coinage concerning other pecple, he only ventured to utter after having placed the convenient distance of 3,000 miles between his precious self and the objects of his venomous spite.

precious self and the objects of his venomous spite.

LIN THE FIRST.

Catacazy commences his special pleading by introducing my name as a "discharged employé of the State Department." Now, there would be nothing in this assertion, if true, at which to take umbrage; for, according to our pernicious system of rotation in office, it too frequently happens that the best and most efficient officers have to be decapitated to make room for the camp followers of some new political conquerer. But the assertion is not true. Catacazy knew it to be false, because the causes of my resignation of the post of official translator in the Department of State, as will be found stated in various numbers of the Herallo for the month of June, 1896, had frequently been the subject of conversation between us.

creation between us.

Lie THE SECOND.

Catacazy states in substance that I offered to

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Catacazy states in substance that I offered to Catacazy states in substance that I offered to "compromise the ciaim for a few thousand dollars." No such conversation ever took place between us. Not even the shadow of an intimation as to a posable compromise of the kind alluded to ever intervened; and for the best of reasons, that I had no authority to make such a monstrous proposition—monstrous from the fact that the validity of the Perkins claim has been recognized and promnigated by the ablest jurists in the land; that its justice has been proclaimed by Congress, and that fortunes have already been expended in the effort-to procure its payment.

LIR THE THIRD

Catacazy asserts that he "forbade the advocates of the widow Perkins access to his house." For my own part, I have only to remark that my first-visit to Catacazy's residence was brought about at his own request and to resume a slight acquainstance of former years, and that after three interviews I refused of my own accord to darken his doors again, on account of his arrogance and defamatory remarks against every individual connected with our government.

LIE THE FOURTH.

In allusion to the intercepted despatches which were the means of exposing Catacazy's treachery and duplicity, the ci-devant Minister intimates that I retracted my assertions as to their authenticity. So such retraction was ever made. The First Secretary of the Russian Legation, accompanied by two other gentlemen, called upon me to ask whether he had furnished me copies of the abovementioned despatches. I simply replied in the negative, and there the matter ended. The question as to how I had obtained them was not even propounded.

propounded.

Relates to the text of the despatches which has been so horribly tampered with by Catacazy, as printed in his "delence," that it bears scarcely any resemblance to the documents translated by me, which, I suppose, are still on file at the Department of State.

which, I suppose, are still on hie at the Population of State.

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate my conviction as to the genuineness of the intercepted despatches. I have lately offered to divulge to certain parties connected with the Russian Legation, in order to put an end to all doubts apon the subject, how I became possessed of the despatches. But I was answered that it was not worth while, as "Catacasy was a dead cosk in the pit." Let us hope for the honor of humanity and the interest of all concerned that the unclean bird will never experience another resurrection—at least in the fiesh. I have the honor to remain, yours respectfully.

L. F. TABISTRO

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